



Janusz Gorski, the minister of higher education, with hands clasped, and other Polish officials after signing an agreement with students Wednesday in Lodz that ended protests at universities.

AFL-CIO Supports U.S. Aid to Poland Provided Regime Respects Solidarity

By Harry Bernstein
Los Angeles Times Service

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — For the first time in its history, the AFL-CIO has called for U.S. economic support for the government of a Communist nation.

Tuesday's stand by the militantly anti-Communist leaders of the 14-million-member labor federation was the result of the Polish government's recognition of Solidarity, Poland's independent union movement.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said that if the Polish government lives up to the commitments it has made to Solidarity, "It could have far-reaching effects on the question of detente with all Communist countries willing to allow the existence of a free trade union movement."

A statement adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO executive council said: "Because we share the aspirations of Poland's workers for a better life and for an economic climate more conducive to Solidarity's success, the AFL-CIO is prepared to support an extension of Western credits to Poland, but only under conditions that safeguard the rights and interests of the workers ..."

Conditional

"The AFL-CIO will support additional U.S. aid to Poland only if it is conditioned on the adherence of the Polish government" to last year's agreement, in which the government recognized Solidarity's right to exist, the statement said.

The AFL-CIO also reported that it had raised more than \$200,000 to assist Solidarity directly and that more money would be sent to the Polish union despite what the union leaders here said was a "massive and slanderous propaganda attack by the Soviet Union and its satellites on the AFL-CIO because of its assistance to the Polish workers."

The AFL-CIO is not abandoning its anti-Communist stand, but Mr. Kirkland said the federation's prime condition for dealing with any Communist nation is the existence in such nations of a free trade union movement, "and Poland is the first such country."

Another move for the Polish government came from

Heavy Snow in Turkey

The Associated Press
ISTANBUL — Heavy snow isolated hundreds of villages in mountainous eastern Turkey on Wednesday, authorities reported. Officials said scores of major highways were blocked and hundreds of vehicles were stranded.

40 Members of Iran's Parliament Warn Of 'Anarchy' if Violence Is Unchecked

By Bernd Debusmann
Reuters

TEHRAN — Forty parliamentary deputies, including former Premier Mehdi Bazargan and four former Cabinet ministers, warned Wednesday that Iran would slide into anarchy unless political violence was checked immediately.

They made the warning a day after Ayatollah Khomeini, the son of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, called for an immediate end to extremist violence, adding, "Tomorrow will be too late."

In a letter to the speaker of the Majlis (parliament) published Wednesday in the newspaper Mian, the deputies deplored an incident last Saturday in which gangs of Islamic extremists used sticks, knives and rifles to break up a rally addressed by a parliamentary deputy, Hassan Lahuti.

"Continuation of such attacks, failure to check them and punish those responsible ... will push the country toward hostility and bloody confrontation out of control of anyone and into the anarchy and disorder the enemies of the Islamic revolution" and the subversives are awaiting," the letter said.

Bazargan's Ministers

Its signatories included Mr. Bazargan, Iran's first premier after the 1979 revolution, and the men who served as ministers of interior, justice, foreign affairs and oil in his government.

According to Mian, one of the signatories of the letter asked the

International Metalworkers Federation, which represents more than 15 million workers in 60 affiliated unions in non-Communist countries.

The metalworkers called on all their affiliates to "press your governments to give all economic and financial aid to Poland on generous terms." Additionally, the organization, which has never admitted a union from a Communist country into its ranks, has invited Solidarity to join.

The metalworkers group has just issued a 70-page report on Solidarity, saying it is "well-established and ... has a tremendous sense of determination, if not a completely clear sense of purpose beyond getting fully organized."

The report, based on a recent tour of Poland on which officials of the organization interviewed 41 Solidarity leaders, coincided with the stand taken by the AFL-CIO leaders at their annual meeting in Miami Beach. Executives of the metalworkers union are holding separate sessions here.

W. German Firm Plans to Launch Rocket in Libya

The Associated Press

MUNICH — West Germany's private rocket company plans to launch a suborbital flight from Libya in two to three months, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

Franz Wukasch, spokesman for OTRAG (Orbital Transport und Raketen AG), said the company's immediate plans called for launching an unmanned single-stage rocket "for the suborbital region."

In 1982, OTRAG hopes "to test a three-stage rocket with a package of 45 propulsion jets," he said.

The technical development of the rocket is essentially concluded," Mr. Wukasch said. "We're already preparing the series production."

Since its founding in 1974, the company has generated international controversies with its efforts to develop relatively low-cost satellite launchers for use by developing countries.

In April 1979, the government of Zaire canceled an agreement allowing OTRAG to lease 100,000 square kilometers (about 40,000 square miles) of bush country for test launches. The company, which has denied claims that it is developing rockets for military uses, later reached agreement with Libya to use an area of the Sahara for tests.

Swedish Journalists Sign New Contract

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — The first major strike action by Swedish journalists in 80 years ended abruptly Wednesday when their union and the newspaper employers association signed a new contract resolving two main issues.

The union had banned overtime work by journalist members on Feb. 9 to underscore demands for copyright benefits and higher pay for work at inconvenient hours.

Jordan Severs Relations

The Associated Press

AMMAN (AP) — Jordan broke off diplomatic relations with Iran on Wednesday and called home the entire Jordanian diplomatic mission from Tehran, the government announced. A statement said the move was in response to Iran's recent decision to sever ties with Jordan because of King Hussein's support of Iraq in the Gulf war.

U.S. Report on Iran

WASHINGTON (AP) — Iran executed 160 people accused of coup plotting or drug trafficking in 1980, and there were credible reports that other people were tortured, the State Department said in a human rights report released Tuesday.

The report said "public flogging and several stonings of persons convicted of prostitution and homosexuality also were reported."

It said executions of Iranians declined in 1980 from the hundreds in 1979 but that 60 military personnel were executed on charges of plotting a coup and another 100 were executed on charges of drug trafficking.

Forgery Charged

The head of Iran's supreme court, Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, said Wednesday that documents concerning four British held in Iran since August had been forged, and repeated an earlier promise that they would be freed soon.

At a press conference, Ayatollah Beheshti said: "According to investigations carried out, documents concerning the charges were studied. According to a report from the officials of the revolutionary tribunal to the high judicial council, the result of these investigations is that these documents have been forged by a Christian who was an employee of one of the Christian missions in Iran ... Soon legal measures concerning these four British de-

tainees will be taken and, according to the law, they will be freed."

The four Britons are John and Audrey Coleman, both Anglican missionaries; Jean Waddell, a Scottish Anglican who was formerly secretary to the Anglican bishop of Iran; and Andrew Pyke, an English businessman.

Over Drug Tests

United Press International

ATLANTA — Five present and former inmates of Atlanta's federal prison have filed a \$2.5-million suit against the CIA for damage they claim to have suffered in agency-sponsored drug experiments between 1955 and 1961.

The suit, filed Tuesday, said the plaintiffs have suffered hallucinations, flashbacks and paranoia since the drugs were administered.

It said the plaintiffs were told by researchers from Emory University that the experiments were being conducted in an effort to cure schizophrenia. Emory officials said they were unaware that the CIA was paying for the project.

Calvo Sotelo Urges Parliament To Approve New Government

From Agency Dispatches

MADRID — Against the backdrop of a wave of resignations by top Spanish police officials, Deputy Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo Wednesday urged the Cortes (parliament) to approve a new government which he pledged to lead until the next scheduled elections in 1983.

In a vigorous address, Mr. Calvo Sotelo praised former Premier Adolfo Suarez, who resigned last month, and said his new government will give top priority to easing unemployment and will "choose the moment" to bring Spain into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who was in charge of economic affairs in the outgoing Cabinet, made no direct reference to a string of resignations by leading police officials, stung by criticism of the death in custody of a suspected Basque terrorist who had been tortured.

If Mr. Calvo Sotelo, nominated by King Juan Carlos, fails on the first round confirmation vote, he can be approved with only a majority of those voting and present after a 48-hour wait.

However, a first round defeat would be politically damaging and some sources said Mr. Calvo

Sotelo might not risk a second vote.

Referring to Basque separatist terrorism that took 96 lives last year, Mr. Calvo Sotelo said he wanted to reassure those concerned about personal security and the future.

He devoted one-fourth of his speech to foreign affairs and said his government would not brook interference from "any third power, specifically the Soviet Union."

Communist leader Santiago Carrillo told reporters later the new government "in my opinion will be born dead. If I were Calvo Sotelo I would quit now."

EEC Assures U.S. of Delay In El Salvador Relief Aid

From Agency Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The Common Market promised the Reagan administration Wednesday that it will hold up its \$1.5-million relief package to El Salvador until it is sure that the aid does not fall into the hands of leftist guerrillas.

After a judge ordered preventive detention for five policemen implicated in the affair, at least seven senior police officials submitted their resignations in a display of solidarity with them, and many others expressed their anger by threatening to resign. The resignations appeared to be an effort to pressure the government and the judiciary to ease its investigations into the death of Jose Ignacio Arregui Izquierdo, the 30-year-old suspected terrorist.

The pledge was the first tangible result of a U.S. diplomatic mission to Europe to undercut support for the guerrillas, who Washington claims are helped by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Attacking the U.S. initiative, Socialist International's main spokesman on Central America, Pierre Schori, said it was "insolent" of the Americans to seek to prove that the liberation struggle [in El Salvador] is a Communist fabrication.

Mr. Schori, director of international affairs for Sweden's Social Democrats and for the Socialist International, said Wednesday in Stockholm that he had information that the insurgents buy their arms "from sources which, if known in Washington, would cause a big stir there."

Mr. Schori, who returned Tuesday from a fact-finding trip to Nicaragua and the United States, refused to elaborate. But he denied that the guerrillas receive weapons from Communist countries, as the Reagan administration alleges.

The U.S. view is being pressed in Europe by several teams of diplomats. Luigi Einandi, who was an architect of Carter administration policy in Latin America and has continued to serve under Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., is presenting Washington's arguments in Italy.

The main U.S. emissary is Lawrence Eagleburger, who has been nominated to handle European affairs in the State Department. Mr. Eagleburger has presented reports on the Soviet role in El Salvador to both the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Economic Community in Brussels. No details of the U.S. dossier were disclosed.

(The Belgian daily newspaper *Le Soir* reported that Mr. Eagleburger also presented U.S. views on neutron bomb development and on the situation in Poland.)

As a result of the U.S. objections, Common Market foreign ministers delayed their plans to grant humanitarian aid to El Salvador. The aid plan was held up, according to the British representative, Sir Ian Gilmore, to give the Europeans more time to consult with the Reagan administration.

Western specialists report that unless sizeable numbers of young men are drafted quickly, another extension of service will be ordered in late March for men who have already served six months beyond their discharge dates.

Karmal Leaves for Moscow

MOSCOW (Reuters)

PRESIDENT Babrak Karmal left Kabul Wednesday for Moscow where he is expected to address the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist Party opening here Monday. Tass

The killing was one of a half dozen violent episodes that the Western source said had erupted in the Afghan capital as Soviet and Afghan forces intensified their vigilance at the approach of the first anniversary of the Kabul uprising of last Feb. 21 when schoolgirls challenged Soviet troops.

The Western source said that there had been three firefights between government forces and guerrillas, adding that at least seven Afghan soldiers were killed. In addition, three assassinations of members of the ruling party also took place, the diplomat reported.

The source further said that members of an Afghan military unit, whose exact size was not specified, reported that as they guarded a large Afghan-Soviet truck and bus compound, they were surrounded and overrun by guerrillas who confiscated their weapons and communications equipment. The diplomatic source said that all members of the guard detail were later arrested and charged with disloyalty.

In describing the situation outside Kabul, the source cited reports that heavy fighting continued in Herat, where 200 residents were said to have been arrested for insurgent activity in the last week. He added that in Kandahar, another major city, large parts of town were under control of rebel groups who were imposing their own curfews from 4 p.m. to 9 a.m.

One event reported from information supplied by other direct witnesses was the action of a joint Afghan-Soviet force seeking draft evaders in the Schmeiz Valley. When informed by villagers that the young men had fled to either Pakistan or into the hills, the press gang reportedly tortured and shot an old man. According to the diplomat's report, this was followed by some isolated firing at the visiting soldiers who responded by shooting and killing 45 villagers and arresting 200 more.

In the last few months there have been several such accounts of widespread shootings in villages as Afghan and Soviet troops were frustrated in induction drives intended to restore the thin ranks of

The 16,000-man Salvadoran armed forces have had the upper hand over about 3,500 guerrillas since the failed offensive, in which the rebels are thought to have lost about 500 men. But government forces are ill-trained and spread thin, locked into static defense positions in small villages. They have been unable to mount an effective counteroffensive.

The Salvadoran Army is proud that it beat back the offensive before receiving American arms aid. But leading officers acknowledge that the success was as much political as military; the guerrillas were relying on a popular uprising that never took place.

In San Francisco Gotera, a northeastern provincial center where the fiercest fighting of the offensive took place, the commander of a supposedly elite army unit asserted: "We are in control — total control." But peasants from a nearby mountain village tell of banners over roads that proclaim "liberated zones."

Traffic on major highways is half of normal, though buses and trucks still run regularly. Production of coffee, cotton and sugar, the country's three major exports, is down significantly from last year — in the case of cotton by more than half — but much of the decrease is also attributed to a shortage of fertilizer, lower world prices and the government's new land-redistribution program.

Coupled with the spending and tax proposals were changes in the federal regulatory process and monetary policy.

Administration officials portrayed the program as one designed to literally turn around the economy, stimulate growth and employment simultaneously with a substantial reduction in inflation.

The president's budget for 1982, revised from the federal spending program prepared by the Carter administration, calls for \$3 billion specific spending reductions.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., president pro tem of the Senate, said after he met with the president Wednesday morning that he would have liked to have seen more cut from the budget, but he said that Mr. Reagan decided he had cut all that Congress would allow.

Under Mr. Reagan's proposals Wednesday, the 1981 budget, now in effect, would be reduced by \$4.4 billion.

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The original resolution had asserted that the safety of reporters and journalists could be enhanced by giving them internationalized press cards. But the Western group said the press were unnecessary and, combined with the code of ethics UNESCO could be used to censor reporters.

Reagan Budget Program A Field of Uncertainties

United Press International

percent in the last two years, would be reduced (despite the nation's rising population) to a mere 7 percent.

The record tax reductions proposed by the president suggest that the real danger is not that the program does not go as far as the president had hoped, but rather than it would have suggested that the tax cuts will not generate the magic feedback that the truth is that there is no experience for guidance at point. Despite the assurances that the tax cuts will give families an incentive, rather than spend, and help the encouragement there is little evidence to support this.

Robert R. Nathan, an old dealer, points out that business investment decisions depend largely on tax breaks, and more on the expected profitability of the investment. In turn, this depends on the market (which supply-siders as well as cost factors such as interest rates, as well as the government's new land-redistribution program).

There are few experienced investors of either party on Capitol Hill who believe that the tax reductions proposed by Mr. Reagan can be passed simultaneously with the tax cuts. The nature of the congressional proposal virtually assures that the tax cuts will come well before budget reductions, assuming an increase in the budget deficit.

Garn Would Urge Veto

This possibility has the Fed Reserve Board, headed by Volcker, and Wall Street on edge.

Reagan Imposes Strict Rules to Regulate Regulators

By Peter Behr

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has signed an order imposing strict new rules on regulators from various Cabinet departments and agencies, directing them to issue regulations only when essential to insuring that the least costly approach is followed.

The regulatory rules issued by Reagan on Tuesday create the order that his administration intends to use to "get government off the back" of the American people and particularly off the back business, which stands to benefit from the administration's regulation policies.

In separate actions Tuesday, Reagan revoked the temporary-control regulations established by President Jimmy Carter to save energy and rescinded another executive order that would have sharply limited the export of hazardous products that are used or restricted from use in United States.

The temperature regulations, which were extended shortly before the Carter administration left office, required that thermostats not be higher than 65 degrees in homes and no lower than 78 degrees in the summer. Mr. Reagan said the energy conservation order can be met adequately through voluntary action and that is not needed.

Striking the restrictions on exports of hazardous products, Mr. Reagan directed the departments of State and Commerce to find ways to accomplish the same goals

at a lower cost. The Carter administration's order required exporters to obtain special licenses for products that had been labeled "extremely hazardous" after a review by government regulators.

Vice President Bush, who heads the administration Task Force on Regulatory Relief, said the executive

order creates the bureaucratic machinery "to make things happen." There has been too much regulatory action which is adversely affecting our productivity in this country.

The order will have the greatest effect on the Environmental Protection Agency, the Occupational

Safety and Health Administration in the Labor Department and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in the Department of Transportation.

Not affected are independent agencies such as the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Federal Trade Commission, al-

though the administration has already moved to change the thrust of these agencies through control over their budgets.

The order:

- Requires executive branch agencies to identify "major rules" that have been issued or are under consideration, defining these as regulations likely to impose costs of \$100 million or more on business or consumers or lead to "major increases" in consumer prices or industry costs.

Every major rule must be accompanied by a "Regulatory Impact Analysis" identifying the potential costs and benefits of the rule and a description of alternative approaches that could achieve the same regulatory goal at lower cost.

Up to now, the same administration officials have declined to appear on these same television shows in order to build up a sense of anticipation over the economic program.

The confusion over the tax cut appears to arise from an anomalous feature of the income tax rate's progressive structure. Although technically the highest tax rate is 70 percent, in fact there is a "maximum tax" ceiling enacted by executive branch agencies but have not taken effect must be postponed until the regulatory analysis is completed.

Requires agencies to review existing major rules to pinpoint any that do not follow the least costly regulatory approach or which duplicate other regulations.

The administration plans to rescind such regulations, new and old, aides said. Some proposed regulations can be changed dramatically by direct action, while a revision of existing ones would require agencies to reopen lengthy rule-making hearings, in many cases.

In general, Mr. Reagan's order directs regulators to issue no rule unless "the potential benefits to society from the regulation outweigh the potential costs to society."

Tuesday, Reagan aides noted that the bill never applied its reduction program to the 50 percent "maximum tax," but rather to the 70 percent tax rate structure.

Therefore, they said, the maximum tax rate that Americans would pay, even if Kemp-Roth passed, would still be 50 percent.

All of this translated into the fact that wealthier people, while receiving extensive benefits from the Kemp-Roth bill, would not benefit as much proportionately as the less wealthy. This fact was cited by Rep. Kemp himself in recent weeks as a reason for his wanting the president to apply the tax cut to the 50 percent ceiling.

Mr. Richards said the focus of the meetings, which will conclude Feb. 24 in Los Angeles, was not only to build on the successes of the 1980 election but also to encourage a trend found in polling by Richard Wirthlin, President Reagan's poll taker. Mr. Wirthlin confirmed Tuesday that his most recent data had found Republican gains among young voters and a significant narrowing of the gap between Republican and Democratic allegiances in the public.

This language builds into government policy the concept that industry — and thus society — has only a limited amount of money to spend on regulation and that businesses not only must find the least costly approach but also issue regulations that promise to achieve the greatest benefits setting aside others that have a lesser impact.

The authority to monitor and enforce the new regulatory approach is given to the Regulatory Task Force under Mr. Bush and to the Office of Management and Budget under its director, David A. Stockman. Each can designate regulations as major rules, making them subject to the new requirements if agencies fail to do so.

Each also can require agencies to consider more evidence and information in reaching final rule-making decisions.



Associated Press
Justice Minister Jean Chretien, seated, was applauded by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, left, and other members of Parliament after the opening of the debate on Canada's constitution.

Reagan Aides Confirm Unequal Tax Cut

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials acknowledged that higher-income Americans would receive less than the 10 percent annual tax cut proposed for individuals, but they denied that the president was repeating his campaign pledge to make the tax cut across-the-board.

In a day of sometimes contradictory statements from the White House, James S. Brady, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, asserted Tuesday afternoon that Mr. Reagan's tax cut for individuals would have an equal effect on the tax rates of high-income and low-income Americans.

But then Mr. Brady said he had been "confused" because of the complexities of the subject, and he broke off his briefing at the White House after promising to bring in two tax experts from the Treasury Department. The Treasury officials later agreed that, contrary to what Mr. Brady had said, the tax rates for wealthier Americans would be reduced less than the rates for the less wealthy.

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But then Mr. Brady said he

Zimbabwe's Patriotic Front

The new nation of Zimbabwe seems to have avoided a bitter second round of civil war, this time pitting black against black and tribe against tribe. The day was apparently saved because Joshua Nkomo, the sometime Patriotic Front partner but also rival of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, chose courageously not to let his political ambition become the focus of any military operation.

Armed partisans of the two men's former guerrilla armies have clashed before. Last week the fighting threatened to spread. Mr. Mugabe reacted strongly, sending elements of the former Rhodesian army and air force against the Nkomo insurgents. He also called in Mr. Nkomo, now serving as a minister without portfolio, to bid for a cease-fire and separation of forces. Hundreds, mostly from the Nkomo side, were killed. But in the end the unity of the new nation, and its hopes for foreign aid and investment, seem to have survived.

Once again, therefore, the skeptics have been confounded. Inheriting an economy weakened by war and a bitterly divided society, Mr. Mugabe has charted a course of reconciliation and pragmatism. Lacking both a unified national army and an experienced black managerial class, he has nonetheless established his authority, mainly by force of

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dimensions in El Salvador

A military response is necessary in El Salvador, where a Nicaraguan-Cuban-Soviet-supported insurgency is attempting to overthrow an army-backed center-right government with a commitment to social reform. But a political response is necessary, too. It has not been in sufficient evidence as the Reagan administration cranks up to make El Salvador a demonstration of its worldwide anti-Communist strategy.

A political response means two things. The Salvadoran government must show itself as eager to halt violence directed against civilians by soldiers and the right-wing death squads (often the same people) as it is to halt violence conducted by guerrillas. Precisely here lies the importance of keeping the heat on the government to discover who killed the American church workers. This incident cannot be parked in a "human rights" cubbyhole. It is, for many Salvadorans, the test of whether their government is on their side. The United States would not want to help the government reduce the guerrillas, as could yet happen, only to find that the government's failure to rein in its own forces still denied it broad popular support.

The other requirement is to construct a

negotiating framework, of which nothing has so far been heard from Reagan officials. Among the guerrillas and their civilian supporters, some are committed to armed struggle to the point of regarding compromise as betrayal of their revolution. But others appear to be more conciliatory. The code word "Zimbabwe," meaning talks by opposing forces in a civil war, is gaining a certain currency. The United States may not have the sole duty, or the best opening, to promote negotiations. Mexico, for instance, seems better placed, if it could break through its revolutionary rhetoric and try. Other international parties are standing by. But the U.S. interest in negotiations must be asserted.

There is an undeniable military dimension to the El Salvador crisis, but the crisis remains essentially political. The administration should not oversell the notion that a military showdown, launched essentially for considerations of U.S. global strategy, is everything. Its best chance of being successful and supported in the policy it is now unveiling is to show itself open to the political dimension as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bloom Has His Day

A gentleman named Paul L. Bloom turns out to be the philanthropist of the transition. Mr. Bloom, special counsel in the Department of Energy, directed that a \$4 million settlement payment from Amoco Oil on an overcharge case be converted into four \$1-million checks. These, in turn, he sent, apparently without either the knowledge or approval of then-DOE secretary Charles A. Duncan, to four organizations that aid the "truly needy."

Understandably, Mr. Bloom's actions ruffled some feathers among Reagan officials, who have demanded the return of any unspent portion of the \$4 million while disclaiming any desire to play the Sheriff of Nottingham to his Robin Hood by hauling back the entire amount. In his ecumenical and evenhanded slicing of the Amoco pie to the Salvation Army, the National Council of Churches, the National Conference of Catholic Charities and the Council of Jewish Federations, Mr. Bloom had stipulated that the bonanza be used "as restitution for poor people to pay their overcharged fuel bills." The Reagan budget-cutters remain sufficiently sensitive to allegations of callous behavior that they will surely refuse to launch any major effort to recover the whole amount.

In Mr. Bloom's favor, it seems evident that the motives behind this \$4 million misunderstanding were benign and that his instincts

were admirably generous. He acted, moreover, with a decisiveness not always characteristic of the bureaucracy: "It seemed to me," he said, "that it was time the Department of Energy did something to help those individuals ... who were most needy."

It should be kept in mind, too, that outgoing presidents and officials have used post-election opportunities to shift personnel policies and available funds at least since John Adams' lame-duck decision to appoint a last-minute batch of "midnight judges."

What makes Mr. Bloom's action noteworthy, therefore, apart from its stunning benevolence, is something else. *L'affaire Bloom* has dramatized, however inadvertently, one of the Reagan presidential campaign's central themes — its portrayal of runaway federal bureaucracy supposedly out of control by elected officials and their appointees. For whether or not Mr. Bloom had the legal authority to allocate the specific funds does not address the underlying administrative question. Did not simple courtesy or common sense suggest to him the virtues of informing Secretary Duncan? Apparently not. In his defense, Mr. Bloom points out: "I did not ask the secretary's permission when I brought the charges against Amoco. I did not ask his permission when I settled the claims."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

On German Unification

Mr. Honecker, the East German party leader, must have done some serious thinking and consulting before suddenly raising the question of German unification in a speech to party workers on Sunday. He must also have consulted with the Russians. A subject of such reverberating significance is not brought lightly from the closet in which it has lain for so many years. But what his weighty reasons were can only be guessed at ...

East Germans are probably feeling a little

lonely now. Their contacts with West Germany have been sharply reduced by the new regulations on compulsory exchange of currency, and seem further threatened by the deterioration of East-West relations as a whole.

Their contacts with Poland have been reduced by the troubles there. Their wall is closing again. But perhaps the party leaders are also coming to admit to themselves that their attempts to confer historical legitimacy on their state have had only limited success ...

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 19, 1906

ST. PETERSBURG — News from the interior of Russia indicates uneasiness in the face of anticipated agrarian disturbances in the early spring. The condition of the peasants everywhere is deplorable, but in several of the central provinces they are actually starving. Owing to want of seed or of the means to obtain it, large areas of land will this year be left uncultivated. The already existing famine will be felt more acutely as the time comes on for the commencement of field operations and the peasants will be only too prone to take the law into their own hands. Foreseeing this, the landed classes are getting rid of their properties at break-up prices and are migrating into the larger towns.

Fifty Years Ago

February 19, 1931

MADRID — King Alfonso has brought Spain out of a grave political crisis by approving yesterday a ministry of monarchist concentration formed by Admiral Aznar, who was mentioned as possible premier immediately after the resignation of Gen. Berenguer. The new Cabinet is composed largely of the men who governed Spain at the time of Primo de Rivera's coup eight years ago, thus marking a stage toward a return to normal constitutional life. Far from sanctioning any substantial reduction of the royal prerogatives under the constitution, the king, by calling upon Mr. Sanchez Guerra to form a Cabinet, demonstrated the impossibility of union among the anti-monarchist elements.



Poland: 90 Days of Calm?

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The countdown — and all the operational posts in Moscow are strictly limited to prevent any accumulation of power.

Furthermore, the Polish Army, which is the largest military force allied to the Soviet Union, has been known for its patriotism and nationalism since it got rid of its Soviet generals in Polish uniforms in 1956, and particularly, since the departure of Marshal Konstanty Rokosowski.

The request seems reasonable since Gen. Jaruzelski has long been known as a responsible man and he has just acquired all the levers of power as premier, minister of defense, supervisor of foreign affairs, security, justice and relations with the church.

This is not the first time that a moratorium in labor conflicts has been requested in Poland since last summer's strikes. There was even a beginning of a truce in December and January. But then it was the independent union Solidarity which had requested it and the government that prevented it. The government, in fact, chose to impose its policy of *fait accompli* in several of the key aspects of the agreements signed in Gdansk last Aug. 31, particularly concerning the five-day workweek, payment for strike days and its attitude toward "crimes of opinion."

A Blank Check

Although the government was forced to give in on each of these points, the very idea of a moratorium appeared less and less credible and a dialogue impossible. Only the strike weapon remained.

There seems to be no reason to doubt Gen. Jaruzelski's good intentions just as there seems to be no reason to give him a blank check. As Lech Walesa declared after his first contact with the new government last Saturday, "We are against strikes, not only for 90 days, but for all the time. But our attitude will depend on how the government behaves ..."

This caution is all the more understandable since Gen. Jaruzelski's goodwill is not enough to lay down a modus vivendi between a weakened government that has no real national mandate and the Polish people, who have learned to be wary and who have become determined not to give in on essential questions.

There remain two major dangers in the plan to make Poland an island of liberty within its "socialist frontiers." But there is no danger from a Solidarity that proved its good intentions by cancelling the scheduled printers' strike that would have deprived the country of its newspapers for a day.

Danger

The first real danger comes from the poor condition of the Communist Party. What Gen. Jaruzelski needs to make his moratorium possible is a new Polish Communist Party, one that would be efficient and honest. The one in power now is divided by internal acrimony and by struggles among the various ruling clans. The party's recent plenary session was reportedly cut short to prevent making too public the antagonisms that were splitting it apart.

A number of sectors within the party are almost paralyzed by inefficiency and waste; others have been compromised by their relatives with corrupt party leaders who have been ousted after a show of popular anger. These are the party men who have tried to block any proposal for reform since it would necessarily mean sharing power.

One of the more evident examples of their action is the decision to investigate KOR, the dissident group which has often served as counsel to Solidarity. And Solidarity has let it be known that it would fight — even through strikes — any attempt of repression against KOR. Yet the man who has been charged with the investigation of KOR is Gen. Lucjan Czubinski, who has been involved in all the major instances of repression within the last decade.

Soviet Praise

The second danger comes from the outside. Moscow praised Gen. Jaruzelski's elevation to premier, although nothing frightens the Kremlin more than the specter of Communism "Bonapartism." For if a general has assumed a great deal of power in Poland, the only military men to share any power among the top echelons in the Kremlin are civilians — Marshals

Brezhnev, Ustinov and Andropov — and all the operational posts in Moscow are strictly limited to prevent any accumulation of power.

Furthermore, the Polish Army, which is the largest military force allied to the Soviet Union, has been known for its patriotism and nationalism since it got rid of its Soviet generals in Polish uniforms in 1956, and particularly, since the departure of Marshal Konstanty Rokosowski.

One question that remains unresolved is what the Polish Army would do in case of Soviet intervention. But an indication of the way it would go may come from the fact that 100,000 conscripts will join the Polish Army in May and 75 percent of them, according to unofficial estimates, already are members of Solidarity.

However, 75 percent of the army cadres — those who Moscow counts on to put an end to "chaos and anarchy" — that is so dangerous for socialist order and for the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact — are members of the Communist Party.

But the main problem lies in the fact that the term "stabilization" does not have the same meaning in Warsaw as it does in Moscow. Thus, as Gen. Jaruzelski prepares to confer with Mr. Walesa, Moscow has declared that Poland remains in danger because "plotters" in the guise of labor leaders, inspired by the West, are striving to attain the levers of power ...

Moscow has thus let it be known that it believes the Polish crisis to be the result of a foreign plot and that the Polish Army, therefore, must face its responsibility to pacify the country through all the means at its disposition and not to enter into a dialogue with "plotters."

The Kremlin is quite prepared to give Poland some more time to set its house straight, all the more since Gen. Jaruzelski set the dead-line himself.

Ready to Help

"Our army is the army of Poland before being that of the Warsaw Pact," a Polish officer declared when the head of the army was named Union, however, Moscow's guess was not far off for as ambassador. As to circulation, the obvious test is Poland.

But if the Russians had then it is considered Big Two negotiations on arms control and exchanges will begin in six months. Whatever happens within Europe, however, Moscow's guess was not far off for as ambassador. As to circulation, the obvious test is Poland.

Europe, and especially Germany, comprises the big two. In Mr. Haig's view, Gen. Helmuth Schmidt is forced to secure inside his own Social Democratic Party to stand to the west. Washington. When Jimmy Carter held hard for defense in the Soviet Union, Mr. Schmidt gave him one better. Now Germany is at the point of a away from its Atlantic connection toward its Eastern policy.

The hope here is that a firm stance toward Moscow will be Mr. Schmidt to dig in hard on his left wing and reassert his national commitments. With on board, France would be nervous and less prone to surmise in Moscow. There would be a new coherence in Atlantic connection could bring into play to deal problems in the Middle East.

Middle East

As to the Middle East, Mr. Haig's aim is to put new on the Soviet threat to the rest of the countries in the region. In the Soviet danger at home, Mr. Haig hopes that tensions, particularly between Israel and the Arabs, will be relieved.

In that spirit, he believes Sandis could draw closer to Anwar Sadat of Egypt despite Cairo's participation in Camp David accords. He the Israeli will see the up Saudi defense by, a other things, enhancement of F-15 jet fighters sold to Egypt. The Carter administration expects the Arabs will under the need for military aid to him and he even hopes that if he went to Moscow might draw Israel and Iran toward the States.

"We are going to need a lot of divine grace not to hate white people," Bishop Tutu said.

Some Goodwill

"But you know there still is some goodwill. If they were to say today that they are ready to discuss power-sharing, there are very many in the black community who would be ready to talk."

The United States has a critical role to play in South Africa's future, the bishop said — and especially, now, President Reagan.

"Just as it was easier for a Nixon to visit China," he said, "so also I reckon it may be easier for a Reagan to tell P.W. Botha to get on with it."

"Some Americans think the people will be in power for a very long time. We say, 'get on the winning side, which is us.'

"When you are sober, you know it is going to be a long haul. But if we don't start solving it, we are going to be up to our stirrups in blood."

"But never mind, my friend. This is God's world, you know. The trouble is that he doesn't always demonstrate that it's his world as quickly as we would like."

And the bishop laughed uproariously.

© 1981, Los Angeles Times

Letters

Multiple Choice

The reason behind the recent border conflict between Peru and Ecuador in the Amazon jungle was:

(a) A move by Peru to divert attention from the lagging economy.

(b) Outside influence to topple President Jaime Roldos's government.

(c) A move by Ecuador to strengthen nationalism and unification.

(d) A minor border conflict that got out of hand because one or both militaries thought that the other was out of line.

"I've never felt more defiled in

the jungle several times in

the last few weeks."

HAROLD SCHULTHESS.

Adlikon, Switzerland.

(e) Evidence that the internal structure of the military will not give unlimited power to the commander in chief.

(f) The result of overplaying democracy and then the sudden reversal by "Reagan's image" caused a vacuum gap that was filled quickly by some general.

All, some, one or none of the above?

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Editorial Page Editor

Opinion Page Editor

Columnist

Cartoonist

Graphic Artist

The Times Deal: A Look at Rupert Murdoch's Record

By Jonathan Friendly

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — To win government permission to buy The Times of London, Rupert Murdoch had to give an extraordinary written promise that he would not interfere with the reporting of articles and that he would let board of outside directors decide on the future hiring and dismissal of editors.

The promise was extracted by government officials and by journalists who cited a history of what they called his interference with his papers' news coverage to prove that the would-be proprietor did not behave as newspaper owners were supposed to.

His critics say — and some politicians he has helped agree — that his newspapers in Britain and Australia and his New York Post in the United States have actively promoted his political goals in their news columns.

Critics also say editors acting under his direction, or what they believed to be his direction, have altered articles to make them more favorable to candidates he has supported and have given greater display to articles about favored candidates than to articles about their opponents.

The critics worry that despite the promises and the legal sanctions, the same thing might happen at The Times, Britain's best-known and most respected newspaper. And they contend that his takeover of The Times would bring an unhealthy increase in the editorial powers he already has.

\$28-Million Loss

No one seems to think that Mr. Murdoch intends to change The Times and The Sunday Times into mass-market sex-and-scandal newspapers like The Sun, his highly successful national daily, and the weekly News of the World. He and aides say they want to make his new acquisitions profitable by cutting production workers, not reporters and editors, and by increasing advertising. The paper's loss last year was reported to be \$28 million.

Mr. Murdoch, who has now won agreement with the unions on those cuts, has said he "would not dream" of altering The Times' format or editorial independence. He did not return telephone calls to his London office seeking comment on his role in the editing of the papers he already owns.

British journalists and some politicians, mostly Laborites, worry that in the long run, simply his ownership of The Times and his reputation as a shortsighted participant in day-to-day editing will bring the editors around to his political views and to what his critics consider improper proportionate interference at his other newspapers.

Allegations that the 49-year-old entrepreneur tampers with news coverage date at least from the 1975 Australian elections, when all his newspapers then ran a strong campaign against Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, a Laborite whom Mr. Murdoch had supported in the 1972 elections.

Most influential of the newspapers was The Australian, which Mr. Murdoch had started 11 years earlier and built into the country's first truly national newspaper, gaining respect for its coverage of governmental and international affairs.

Syd Croftland, the former federal secretary for the Australian Journalists Association, recalled that the political reporters on The Australian sent Mr. Murdoch a letter protesting revisions by the "back bench" of subeditors, who they said had slanted their copy against Mr. Whitlam. When they got no reply, they went on strike with journalists at two other Murdoch newspapers, The Sunday Mail and The Sunday Telegraph.

Through mediation, they won a promise



Rupert Murdoch

from the owner that the back bench would abide by the association's code of ethics in future coverage. But by then, Mr. Croftland noted, there was less than a week left in the campaign, which Mr. Whitlam lost to Malcolm Fraser and the Liberal Party.

Mr. Murdoch has denied that there was any bias in the coverage, saying in a 1977 interview that many of The Australian's reporters were "young political activists who were all left-wing and who had been courted heavily by Whitlam and who supported him heavily in 1972."

Two years later an Australian Press Council opinion criticized Mr. Murdoch's Adelaide News for what it called biased coverage in favor of the Liberal Party in state elections.

An Australian media expert who has closely watched the Australian newspapers said: "Politicians as a whole are frightened of it — they do not like to get outside of Murdoch." He and others said the 1975 coverage had cost The Australian much of its credibility and respect.

In private conversation, politicians in Australia, Britain and New York commonly speak of "fearing" the Murdoch newspapers much more than they fear other newspapers.

In that great Saudi oil deal, Mr. Murdoch's letter to the Carter administration was the key to getting the U.S. to support him.

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Northern Vietnam Confronts Food Crisis

Rice Is Brought From Reluctant South to Stave Off Starvation

By Keyes Beech,
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Northern Vietnam is critically short of food, diplomatic sources say, and the whole country's economy could not be in worse shape short of total breakdown.

Things are so bad, especially in the north, that some analysts question whether the country can continue on a war footing without some major policy changes. But the aging Stalinists who have dominated the Vietnamese Communist Party leadership for nearly four decades show no signs of retreat, even though they admit that they are in trouble.

Below Market Value

The food situation in the north is so serious that the Hanoi government has mounted a vast rescue operation using supplies from the reluctant southern part of the country, where food is said to be plentiful.

Large quantities of rice are being shipped north from the rich

Mekong Delta, monopolizing all available means of transport, according to Vietnamese refugees newly arrived in Thailand.

Refugee sources said peasants in the south are being forced to sell their rice to the government at prices far below the market value. In many cases they said, the government has in effect requisitioned rice in lieu of payment of back taxes.

Analysts in Bangkok said that the south's Mekong Delta rice bowl may stave off starvation in the north, but that it is only a temporary expedient and not a solution to Vietnam's basic food problem. Moreover, they said, such high-handed tactics can only make the already hostile southerners even more difficult to deal with.

Evidence of Vietnam's growing food crisis, which became apparent two years ago after the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Cambodia, is accumulating rapidly from a variety of sources.

A highly placed Western diplomat who recently visited Hanoi said the people there "are begin-

ning to look as though they aren't getting enough to eat."

Other travelers who have visited both Hanoi and Phnom Penh say that people in the Cambodian capital, who were on the brink of starvation only a year ago, look better fed than those in Hanoi.

A Western ambassador who recently completed a two-week tour of Vietnam said the country, especially the north, "has to be one of the most impoverished places on earth."

Break UN Report

A forthcoming report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization is said by those who have read it to paint a picture of Vietnam's food situation that is even bleaker than has been suspected.

This year, according to the FAO report, Vietnam faces a 4-million-ton rice deficit, nearly twice the estimate of U.S. experts. If the FAO figure is correct, it means there will be even less to eat this year than last, when seven typhoons destroyed 40 percent of the rice crop in the north.

By contrast, the south had a bumper harvest in 1980.

Just how Vietnam is going to make up the 1981 deficit is not clear. Last year, Vietnam's principal backer, the Soviet Union, supplied about 860,000 tons of food aid against Vietnam's 3.2-million-ton rice deficit.

But this year the Russians have food problems of their own, and there have been persistent reports that Moscow has cut its food aid commitment to Vietnam by as much as half. If so, that tightens the squeeze on Hanoi.

Even under the best of circumstances, according to the FAO study, Vietnam cannot increase its rice production by more than 10 percent for the next several years. And production could decline rather than increase.

Rice Strains Deteriorate

Irrigation and fertilizer could increase production, but Vietnam has no money for either. The new high-yield strains of rice require generous doses of fertilizer. Meanwhile, Vietnam's native strains have deteriorated over the years for lack of nourishment.

What the FAO will recommend is not known. But a Western analyst expressed what was on the mind of a good many others when he said: "Wouldn't it be the ultimate irony if six years after conquering South Vietnam and two years after annexing Cambodia, Hanoi had to get out its begging bowl and appeal to the international community for emergency food relief?"

If such an appeal were made, it would no doubt fall on deaf ears. Western nations — including the United States, which contributed generously to avert starvation in Cambodia, a victim of Vietnamese aggression — have let it be known that they would not be interested. Hanoi could be expected to argue, with some justification, that it saved Cambodia from the genocidal Pol Pot, the former premier, and his Khmer Rouge.

"I have studied Vietnam's situation from every angle," a Japanese diplomat said, "and my conclusion is that Hanoi has no way out."

In addition to all its other problems, Vietnam is in the grip of soaring inflation. A Western diplomat who visited the country recently said that prices were 10 times higher than when he was there a year ago.

"The black market has taken over everywhere, even in Hanoi," the diplomat reported. "They don't even call it the black market anymore. It's the free market. It's sometimes difficult to stay out of the black market. If your restaurant bill is \$10, the proprietor would much prefer to have \$10."

Differing Rates

The official rate of exchange is 2 dong to the dollar, but the black-market rate in Hanoi is 15 to the dollar. In Saigon, which the Communists renamed Ho Chi Minh City when they took over in 1975, but which remains determinedly capitalist, the rate is even higher: 20 dong to the dollar.

The Communists have every right to wonder who won the war, visitors say. As one put it: "Hanoi seems to be running on ideological energy and not much else. The signs of neglect and decay are everywhere."

By contrast, a diplomat reported, "Saigon is positively ebullient. It's like being in a different country. Where shopping is concerned, it's like Bangkok. You can buy anything there from Scotch to blue cheese to expensive silk."

The traffic in luxury goods is fueled by so-called family parcels arriving by commercial airline flights. A source estimated the volume of goods at 200 tons monthly, which may be an exaggeration.

Vietnamese officials reportedly make no attempt to discourage the traffic, and even encourage it as a form of revenue. Customs officials at the airport are said to collect \$1 for every kilogram of imported goods.

Shopping by Catalog

Some Vietnamese families, it is said, get away with shopping by catalog at a Chicago mail-order house. But in most cases it appears that orders are placed by relatives in the United States. The parcels are put together in Hong Kong and are flown to Ho Chi Minh City.

Vietnamese leaders have, if anything, described their country in darker terms than those used by foreign observers. During the past year they have been remarkably candid in admitting their own economic failures. They have also taken note of widespread corruption, which they blame on the poison ooze north from Ho Chi Minh City, restless youth and other counterrevolutionary elements.

Most observers have learned to beware of such candor and misleading. Vietnamese Communist leaders often resort to hyperbole to ignite ideological zeal in their weary followers.

Nonetheless, many analysts believe, the Vietnamese leadership has plenty to worry about. Life for the average Vietnamese has been downhill ever since the Communists captured the south in 1975. People in Hanoi look back on the war years with something approaching nostalgia and complain they had more to eat then than now.

Air Strike in Portugal

LISBON — Seven hundred maintenance technicians working for Portugal's national airline TAP have gone on strike, but management is trying to maintain flights, an airline spokesman said. The union called the indefinite stoppage Tuesday to demand a revision of pay scales.

Britain's Ailing Economy Uncured by North Sea Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

back them and make them work. But we certainly are good at supporting and picking losers."

Perhaps the most controversial idea circulating on how best to use oil revenues is a proposal made by Samuel Brittan and Barry Riley, economists for the Financial Times, under which every British adult would receive equal shares of North Sea oil stocks to spend or invest.

The authors argue that citizens will realize that their oil income would not last forever and seek to

invest it in the stock market or other assets that will produce a continuing income even after the petroleum reserves begin to disappear.

Government officials have dismissed the idea because it would encourage a profligate attitude and lead people to squander the oil revenues on vacations abroad or foreign luxury products. But the authors maintain that individuals have a much better appreciation of their needs than public officials, who in any case could not resist wasting the oil revenues on bureaucratic spending.

There is little practical reason to suppose that governments, which normally have an average of two years to govern before the next election, will have longer time-horizons than individual families with members who will be alive in the 21st century," the authors noted.

Air Strike in Portugal

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Zambia Changes Prime Minister, Top Party Aide

Reuters

LUSAKA, Zambia — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia reshuffled his top ministers Wednesday, naming a new prime minister and a new secretary-general of the ruling United National Independence Party.

He said Maina Chona had been replaced by a former Cabinet minister, Humphrey Mulumba, as secretary-general, second in the party hierarchy after the president. Prime Minister Daniel Msulu, in office since 1978, was replaced by another former minister, Nafummo Mundia, and was moved to the chairmanship of a subcommittee of the UNIP central committee.

Mr. Kaunda called a news conference to announce the changes — the second major Cabinet shuffle in three months. The last one, Dec. 4, concentrated on defense, security, foreign affairs and labor relations.

Three other Cabinet switches were made Wednesday. Gen. Kingsley Chinkuli, a former army chief, was moved from the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications to that of Youth and Sports. Rajah Kunda left the Health Ministry to succeed Gen. Chinkuli, and Ben Kakoma went from Youth and Sports to Health.

Mr. Kaunda said that Mr. Chonka would become ambassador to a friendly Socialist country, and that Zambia's ambassador to the Soviet Union would come home to a provincial political post.

10 Arrested in Italy In Ransom Transfers

The Associated Press

ROME — Police arrested 10 persons Wednesday and issued warrants for seven others in a major Italian crackdown on operations to recycle ransom money from kidnapings.

Officials said the 17, all charged with criminal association, were suspected of setting up corporate fronts for financial transfers in Italy, Belgium, West Germany and possibly elsewhere.

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Thai Bus Crash Kills 20

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Twenty persons were killed and more than 10 injured when a provincial passenger bus collided head-on with a truck in eastern Thailand on Tuesday night, police reported Wednesday.

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Page 7 Thursday, February 19, 1981

BUSINESS/FINANCE

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Roche in Deal with Takeda on Interferon

Reuters

BASEL, Switzerland. — Hoffmann-La Roche said Wednesday it reached agreement with Takeda Chemical Industries for research and development of interferon, the potential anticancer drug, in Japan.

Under the agreement, Hoffmann-La Roche subsidiary Nippon Roche will begin development of interferon made by recombinant DNA technology, the company said. Financial details were not given.

Federal Agrees to Conditions on Abitibi

Reuters

TORONTO — Federal Commerce & Navigation has agreed not to purchase Abitibi-Price shares until March 6 unless it gives a day's notice to the Ontario Securities Commission, the commission announced Wednesday.

The announcement follows an informal meeting of commission officials and counsel for Abitibi, the world's largest newsprint producer, and its major shareholders, called to discuss protection of the company's minority shareholders and actions of participants in the activities surrounding a possible takeover of Abitibi.

Federal recently raised its interest in Abitibi to 21 percent by buying 100,000 shares owned by Consolidated-Bathurst of Montreal and the Caisse de dépôt et Placement du Québec for 28 Canadian dollars a share. Olympia Corp., of New York, is making an offer for 45 percent of Abitibi shares at \$38 a share next Tuesday.

Volkswagen to Produce Trucks in Yugoslavia

Reuters

BONN — Volkswagen plans to start production of a pick-up truck in Yugoslavia next year, a VW spokesman said from Wolfsburg.

The pick-up will be based on the company's existing Golf car and some 12,000 to 15,000 will be assembled each year, mostly from parts delivered from West Germany.

The new vehicle will be assembled by Tuzi Tovarna Automobila Sarajevo, a joint venture in which VW has a 49-percent stake, and will be reported for sale in Western Europe. This would be the first time VW has made such a pick-up for the European market, though it sells a pick-up in the United States.

Canada in European Steel Dumping Inquiry

Reuters

OTTAWA — Canada will investigate a charge that the dumping of Spanish and Belgian brass-coated carbon steel wire could be causing material injury to local producers, the Canadian Anti-dumping Tribunal said Wednesday.

The product is used for reinforcing high-pressure hose.

Final Approval on Chrysler Loan Scheduled

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Chrysler will gain final approval of \$400 million federal loan guarantees next week, government officials indicated Wednesday.

The Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board has scheduled a Feb. 27 meeting, according to a written statement released Wednesday, "so that the closing of the proposed \$400 million government-guaranteed Chrysler note can occur on that date."

In New York, meanwhile, Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca said his company was continuing talks about ventures with the Mitsubishi and Peugeot groups. Mr. Iacocca said he anticipates sharing high capital projects with another car company, rather than a real merger.

Pilkington to Invest in Taiwan Glass Plant

Reuters

TAIPEI — Pilkington Brothers of Britain have entered a joint venture with Taiwan Float Glass Industry Corp., a subsidiary of Taiwan Glass Industry Corp. for the establishment of a \$70-million plant located near Taichung Port in central Taiwan.

Pilkington will provide 25 percent of the investment capital while the remaining 75 percent will come from its Taiwanese partner, a Taiwan Glass spokesman said Wednesday. The plant, to be completed in December, 1982, will have the capacity to produce 100,000 tons of float glass.

Honda and BL Consider Enlarging Their Venture

Reuters

TOKYO — Honda Motor, Japan's third largest auto exporter, and Britain's BL Ltd. are discussing an expansion of their relationship. Honda President Kiyoshi Kawashima reported Wednesday.

Mr. Kawashima said the plans include BL's proposal to broaden variations of the small Honda Ballade car it will produce and to make other models under Japanese license.

The Honda executive said he hopes an agreement will be reached soon, but ruled out for the present any capital participation by Honda in the British company.

In other developments in Japan's contacts with European automakers, Nissan Motor said it has a joint venture with Alfa Romeo of Italy and an equity participation with Spain's Motor Ibérica.

Acknowledging some differences remained between Nissan and VW over the joint production plan, he said a press conference Wednesday that Nissan plans further talks with VW on the type and number of cars to be produced and sold in Japan. Nissan already has a joint venture with Alfa Romeo of Italy and an equity participation with Spain's Motor Ibérica.

Toyota, meanwhile, said it failed to agree with Spanish officials on a plan to save the Spanish automaker SEAT.

Under BL's current arrangements, Honda and BL will work together on the joint venture, but the two companies will remain separate.

Japan to Seek EEC Assurances On Monitoring

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan will seek assurances from the Common Market that its import monitoring system will still allow Japanese goods to flow freely into Western Europe, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

Reacting to the announcement in Brussels Tuesday that EEC foreign ministers had expressed serious concern at mounting trade problems with Tokyo, Japanese officials were not surprised by the EEC decision to monitor strictly Japanese car, television tube and machine tool exports.

Foreign Ministry officials said they will ask the EEC Commission for assurances that its monitoring system, ordered by the foreign ministers as a way of strengthening the EEC's bargaining position with Japan, will not be a smokescreen to restrict imports.

The Foreign Ministry said it wanted to continue direct talks with the community to improve trade relations.

But government trade officials viewed the EEC ministers' decision as possibly prelude to actual controls on Japanese goods. "First they will monitor exports after they arrive," one official commented. "Soon it will be monitoring exports before they arrive."

The Indonesian government has set 1984 as the target year for starting a full auto manufacturing industry. Currently Indonesian companies assemble foreign-made cars.

Italy Targets Chemicals In Aid Plan

\$6 Billion Proposed To Help Ailing Firms

Reuters

ROME — The Italian government plans to provide 6 billion lire (\$6 billion) to modernize the country's ailing chemical industry over the next five years.

The plan was devised during talks between the Montedison petrochemicals group and union negotiators over the company's plan to lay off 6,000 workers.

The government's announcement received a cautious welcome, but there was little sign of progress in the negotiations.

Gianni De Michelis, state holdings minister, described the draft plan to Montedison and union negotiators late Tuesday in an effort to break a deadlock in the talks.

He said the government intends to provide 3 trillion lire in soft loans for capital investment over five years with a further 3 trillion lire available for research and development. But Mr. De Michelis warned that the industry needed to shed some 14,000 jobs over the next three years. He said the loss would be offset later by the creation of 20,000 new jobs.

Job losses in the first three years could be handled through the government system of subsidized temporary layoffs, or by mobility within the industry. Mr. De Michelis proposed. He said state funds could be provided for both private and public sector companies to meet their short-term debt problems, currently aggravated by the government's tight-money policies.

The world's leading chemical companies have suffered heavily this year from falling demand caused by recession. Europe's manufacturers were particularly hard hit because of overcapacity and competition from U.S. companies with access to cheaper U.S. natural gas as a raw material.

Union officials and Montedison sources cautiously welcomed the investment proposals, but the union remained unhappy with the prospect of immediate job losses.

The company felt the plan would not solve the group's immediate overmanning and financial problems.

Montedison has said it will send out layoff notices to more than 6,000 workers Monday unless an acceptable alternative can be found. The group's three-year reorganization plan involves more than 13,000 layoffs in plants throughout Italy.

Thailand Debt Seen Rising

Reuters

TOKYO — Thailand's long-term public external debt is expected to rise 39.5 percent to \$6 billion by the end of this year, the Bank of America said Wednesday.

The bank said the rise indicates a turnaround in government policy toward foreign borrowing.

IBM Aiming at Small-Business Market

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When International Business Machines opened its first two U.S. retail stores to sell its office products a few months ago, it marked a significant step toward reaching the small-business market, not traditionally served by the computer giant.

Now IBM is moving further in that direction. It has agreed with Minolta Camera to import the Japanese company's inexpensive copiers into the United States under the IBM label.

IBM's new Executive 102 plain paper copier will be essentially the same as Minolta's compact desktop model, the EP-310, which has a list price of \$3,995 and is capable of making 12 copies a minute.

IBM currently does not serve the low end of the copier market, but it has agreed with Minolta to import the Japanese company's inexpensive copiers into the United States under the IBM label.

Last December, VW had suggested that the cars to be manufactured in Japan should be based on its Audi Passat series, he said.

In the SEAT talks, Toyota officials said President Eiji Toyoda had reiterated to Carlos Espinosa, the president of the Spanish holding company for SEAT, that Toyota cannot help the ailing car firm at this time.

However, the two men agreed to further studies of the situation. Mr. Toyoda has said that a study conducted by Toyota had shown it unadvisable for Toyota to help SEAT.

Purchase of Stake Urged

Industry sources said the Spanish car had strongly urged Toyota to take a stake in SEAT. The Spanish company currently produces cars under license from Fiat and is believed to have incurred a deficit of about \$400 million last year.

Another Japanese company, Mitsubishi, was reported to be planning a motor vehicle plant in Indonesia.

A spokesman for the Indonesian Industry Ministry said a Mitsubishi delegation met Tuesday with Industry Minister Abdul Rau Subud to discuss the project.

The Mitsubishi plant would be set up as a joint venture with a local company called Krama Yudha with an initial capital outlay equivalent to \$100 million, industry sources said.

The Indonesian government has set 1984 as the target year for starting a full auto manufacturing industry. Currently Indonesian companies assemble foreign-made cars.

China, World Bank Glow Dims

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank has just completed an economic survey of China that has probably yielded more information on China's potential — and problems — than has ever been available to outsiders.

Eager for help, the Chinese apparently gave the lending agency complete access to people and data, and let the mission members travel freely to make their own judgments. The Chinese appear to be much more willing to listen to the critical advice of a multilateral institution where they themselves sit on the board than to individual governments or companies interested in promoting a piece of the action.

The Bank's mission to China to explore where that country could use development loans concluded that expectations were too high on both sides. As a result, the Bank and the Chinese government are at work on what they hope will be a realistic loan program both in terms of the Bank's total resources, and in China's ability to handle the infusion of investment money.

Initially, the concentration will be on a small number of projects in four sectors: higher technical education, agriculture, transport, and hydrothermal power.

New Realism

The new sense of realism among China's leaders brings an admission that the real rate of inflation is much higher than the official 6-percent rate — at least double that in the cities. A good deal of the problem of high prices is chalked up to a sudden increase in both blue and white-collar pay. The Chinese are now more concerned by budget deficits.

In addition, there is increasing doubt that the balance-of-payments deficit can be cut substantially, mostly because there is less euphoria about oil production and therefore potential for oil exports. The Chinese talk openly, in fact, of the possibility that oil production may actually decline in the years ahead.

Total China, a wholly-owned subsidiary of France's Gie Francaise des Petroles, has found "significant hydrocarbon shows" in its first well off the China coast, the company announced in Paris Wednesday.

The big surprise for the World Bank experts

was to find that what China called a "planned economy" is even less planned than they imagined. That helps to explain how Deng Xiaoping and some of his eager aides got overcommitted on ambitious joint ventures, notably with Japan.

For many years, the Chinese had been following a Soviet model of highly centralized planning with strong emphasis on heavy industry, and low levels of personal consumption. But the caliber of planners in the commissions layered over about 20 key economic ministries has been idled.

Little Empires

Even communications are poor, with each major ministry operating its own little empire. For example, the coal and electricity ministries run their own colleges and universities, and never even attempt to coordinate what they are doing.

It is too much to expect that the Chinese system or bureaucracy will be streamlined overnight, whatever the new resolve of officials, or help from the outside.

Investment expenditures, despite the effort of economic officials such as Vice Premier Gu Mu to bring them down, still run to an extraordinary 35 percent of GNP. A visit to the Canton Trade Fair is enough to show that much of this investment is scattered and even wasteful heavy machinery.

It is going to take time to train in the provinces and the local plant managers who are in the early stages of decentralization — are enjoying their first heady taste of the power to make decisions and spend money. The next two or three years will be rough, and especially frustrating for foreign businessmen who have to deal with seemingly whimsical tips and downs in Peking.

Japanese Loan Mission

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan is sending a mission of financial experts to Peking next week for talks on what China plans to do with some 107 billion yen in soft-loans offered over the last two years to help finance infrastructure development officials said Wednesday.

The loan project include harbor improvements, a railway and a hydroelectric power plant. The money was extended by the Japanese government's Economic Cooperation Fund. Japanese sources said China has made little use of the loans.

Nixdorf: Hooking Up to IBM for Profits

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

PADERBORN, West Germany — Heinz Nixdorf, the founder of Nixdorf Computer, West Germany's second largest computer maker, talks as though he runs a recession-proof business.

"In a boom, your customers are making money, so they buy computers," Mr. Nixdorf says. "In a recession they cut costs. How? By buying a computer. So when there's a boom, we have 30 percent annual growth, and when there's a recession, 15 percent."

Nixdorf, a privately held concern, ranks second to Siemens in the West German computer industry and is one of the few companies in the field making money.

Analysis attribute the company's profitable ways to its concept of decentralized computer equipment — the development of smaller computer systems and terminals that hook up to large mainframe computers — and to its strong export performance. It is now the largest foreign supplier of computers to the United States.

Ironically, while other West German makers feared to go into the United States, the birthplace of the microchip and the heart of international business, Nixdorf has not been able to compete with the likes of IBM.

Analysts say that Nixdorf faces its biggest challenge and a serious risk in its move last year to make equipment that plugs into IBM's systems.

Ironically, while other West German makers feared to go into the United States, the birthplace of the microchip and the heart of international business, Nixdorf has not been able to compete with the likes of IBM.

Another factor, according to some analysts, is that IBM's experience with copiers has been marked by an embarrassing setback. Its Copier III, introduced in 1977, had to be withdrawn from the market after a few months because it was plagued by frequent jams and other breakdowns.

More than just duplicators, copiers are rapidly becoming profit terminals for computers and will be an integral part of automated offices.

Furthermore, IBM must get into copiers quickly to help fill the shelves of its new retail outlets. The stores offer office products and small computers and are intended to lure the small-business man, for whom a low-priced copier is important.

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The stores offer office products and small computers and are intended to lure the small-business man, for whom a low-priced copier is important.

Because West Germany has little innovative edge in microprocessor technology, Nixdorf buys such products from U.S. companies.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for February 18, 1981, excluding bank service charges

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1981

Ship Repair Yards See Upturn

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

LISBON — The slowdown in international trade, the result of a series of oil price explosions that have shaken the world economy since 1974, has pushed Europe's shipyards to the brink of insolvency. But for ship repair yards, a recession turns out to have a silver lining.

Two of the Continent's biggest ship yards, located at either end of the Mediterranean, say business is looking up in part because shipowners who skimped on maintenance to save money in the late 1970s when freight rates plunged, are finally being forced to repair old ships. Most cannot afford to buy new ones.

"During the worst of the recession shipowners did the minimum maintenance, but you can't go like that forever," said Fernando Alves, commercial director of Lissave, ship repair yard here at the mouth of the Tagus River, a nest of magenta and orange tanks arranged around the city's largest dry-dock.

Smaller Story in Greece

More than 1,500 miles to the west, at Skaramanga, outside Athens, Constantine Dracopoulos, managing director of Hellenic Shipyards, the biggest ship repair yard in the eastern Mediterranean, has a similar tale.

"Ships with lives of 15 to 20 years are being broken up after 10 years' work," he said, illustrating the extent to which shipowners risked their vessels during the worst of the recession.

Other repair yards also report signs in business, which some experts think will continue. "We sense increased pressure on ship repair yards," said Dennis Stone,

French Output, Trade Deficit Up

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — French industrial production rose 5.5 percent in December after a 3.8 percent fall in November, the National Statistics Institute reported Wednesday. The December figure was revised from an initially reported 2.3 percent rise.

In other news, the Trade Minister reported a seasonally adjusted trade deficit of \$3.1 billion, up from a revised deficit of 4.02 billion francs in December and a deficit of 4.35 billion francs in January, 1980. The ministry noted that energy products totaled 7.7 billion francs last month. Excluding the energy deficit, the trade figures would have shown a plus of 6.6 billion francs, the ministry said.

(Continued on Page 14)

bridge, a shipping consultant with the London firm of H.P. Drewry.

Noting that cargo shipping losses reached a record last year, itself a sign of poor maintenance, Mr. Stonebridge predicted a general tightening of international maritime safety regulations during the 1980s that will force shipowners to put their vessels into dry-dock for repairs more often.

Lissave has just edged back into the black after a string of losses since 1974, when it was hit simultaneously by the Portuguese revolution and the quadrupling of oil prices. This year Mr. Alves expects the company, which is jointly owned by Swedish, Dutch and Portuguese interests, to chalk up another slim profit, though he does not know when it will start to pay dividends again.

Worst Seems Over

After losing some \$4 million in 1978 and 1979, Hellenic Shipyards, which is controlled by Stavros Niarchos, one of Greece's richest shipowners, expects to turn a profit of around \$1.5 million in 1980 and remain in the black this year.

Results such as these are scarcely dazzling by the standards of many other industrial sectors. But when ship repairers look at the kind of losses European shipowners are running up these days after seeing their share of the world market halved in a decade to barely 20 percent, they have good reason to heave a sigh of relief.

"The future isn't going to be brilliant, but at least the worst seems over," Mr. Dracopoulos says.

Besides a backlog of overdue maintenance work, other factors are coming to the ship repairers' rescue.

International safety and antipollution rules are already being tightened for oil tankers, which must now be retrofitted with an inert gas fire-fighting system as well as with a new device enabling them to swell out their tanks without dumping oily waste into the ocean. And Mr. Stonebridge thinks that the United States and the Common Market countries will continue to impose stricter safety and antipollution requirements on tankers and cargo vessels.

Weakening world demand for oil means many of the largest tankers are still laid up; that is particularly painful for a yard like Lissave, whose huge dry-dock was specially built to accommodate them. But the number of cargo ships sailing these days — and therefore in need of periodic repairs — is much greater than it was three years ago.

Lissave and Hellenic Shipyards — and, in fact, all European ship repairers — still face powerful competition from the big, new ship

repair yards in Singapore and Taiwan. But both have also profited from a number of special factors.

At Skaramanga, Hellenic Shipyards thinks it is well placed to profit from the increase in sea traffic through the eastern Mediterranean expected to follow last year's widening of the Suez Canal, which can now take ships of up to 200,000 tons. The yard also serves the U.S. 6th Fleet and hopes to benefit from the general buildup of Western naval forces in the area.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States

Aeroflex Life & Casualty

4th Quarter 1980 1979

Revenue..... 133.8 138.2

Per Share..... 1.44 1.71

Year..... 1980 1979

Revenue..... 202.2 205.5

Profits..... 208.1 249.5

Per Share..... 4.30 6.93

GAF

4th Quarter 1980 1979

Revenue..... 172.45 184.2

Profits..... 242.308 2.52

Per Share..... 0.50

Year..... 1980 1979

Revenue..... 677.22 482.35

Profits..... 232.548 26.18

Per Share..... 1.83

Motorola

4th Quarter 1980 1979

Revenue..... 631.1 702.8

Profits..... 49.1 36.3

Per Share..... 1.57 1.16

Year..... 1980 1979

Revenue..... 3,100 2,700

Profits..... 186.1 154.5

Per Share..... 5.56 4.96

Whirlpool

4th Quarter 1980 1979

Revenue..... 522.8 518.6

Profits..... 343.3 258

Per Share..... 0.95 0.71

Year..... 1980 1979

Revenue..... 2,248 2,240

Profits..... 101.7 110.9

Per Share..... 2.81 3.06

T.R.W.

4th Quarter 1980 1979

Revenue..... 1,200 1,200

Profits..... 372 503

Per Share..... 1.6 1.54

Year..... 1980 1979

Revenue..... 4,790 4,560

Profits..... 211.9 194.6

Per Share..... 4.39 4.07

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, February 17, 1981

All quotations in Canadian dollars. All mid-market quotes unless otherwise indicated.

Montreal Class Previous

Toronto 245.47 248.28

Toronto 2,193.79 2,205.00

Toronto : TSE 300 Index. (continued)

Total Sales 471,772 shares.

Canadian Indexes

February 18, 1981

Montreal Class Previous

Toronto 245.47 248.28

Toronto 2,193.79 2,205.00

Toronto : Stock Exchange Industrial Index. (continued)

Total Sales 471,772 shares.

Qualifications in Canadian Indexes. All quotations in Canadian dollars.

High Low Close Open

1980 Trinity Pl. 5121% 17% 22% 22%

1973 Turco F. 5278% 37% 26% 26%

400 Un. Carino 267% 22% 20% 20%

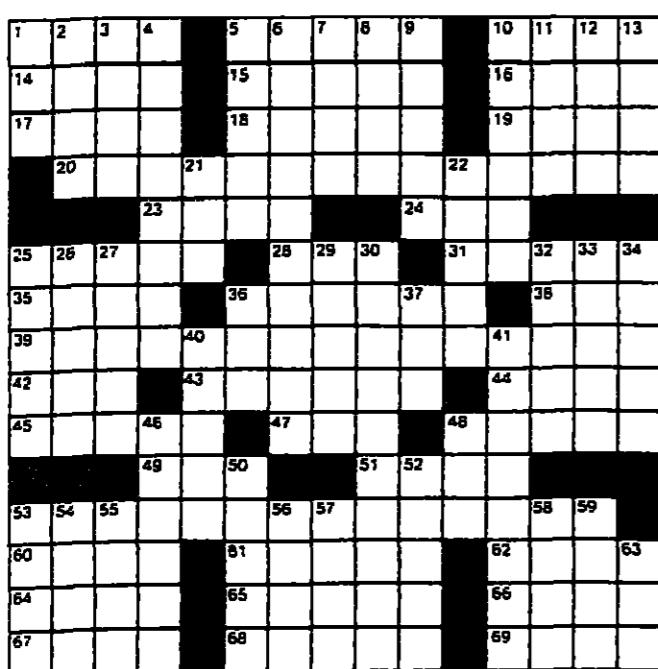
1973 Un. Assom 257% 20% 19% 19%

1973 Un. Assom 257% 20% 19% 1

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 18

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Vid. Pct. 100% High Low Quo Close	Clos Price	47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 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1363 1364 1365 1366 1367 1368 1369 1369 1370 1371 1372 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1379 1380 1381 1382 1383 1384 1385 1386 1387 1388 1389 1389 1390 1391 1392 1393 1394 1395 1396

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



Solution to Previous Puzzle

SPIN	CIA	DOC
LIME	HAINES	OILLA
OAST	ARRIOW	WEED
GNU	FLA	WINDOWS
SIOL	REIREGY	
ANATOMY	ALFIE	
PTG	SIP	SILLY
QUIET	DIES	AMUSE
ELOCUE	THE	PEA
DENSE	HUMPHREYS	TS
GAS	HOD	BITT
ELAH	BILLS	IFSO
TALC	OCITY	DEER
SEE	DINS	ARAM

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
ALGARVE	15	12	C	15	12	F
AMSTERDAM	15	12	F	15	12	F
ANKARA	14	11	Overcast	14	11	Fair
ATHENS	8	4	34	8	4	Fair
AUCKLAND	23	17	15	23	17	Fair
BAKU	12	9	59	12	9	Fair
BELGRADE	14	11	36	14	11	Overcast
BERLIN	3	17	3	26	Foggy	Moderately
BRUSSELS	4	3	39	4	3	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	3	2	3	2	2	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	3	2	3	2	2	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	28	22	12	28	22	Fair
CAIRO	25	17	12	24	17	Overcast
CASABLANCA	18	14	6	18	14	Cloudy
CHICAGO	8	4	43	8	4	Cloudy
COLOGNE	8	4	43	8	4	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	13	43	17	13	Overcast
DUBLIN	6	3	39	6	3	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	4	35	7	4	Cloudy
FLORENCE	8	4	35	8	4	Foggy
FRANKFURT	3	2	37	3	2	Foggy
GENEVA	6	3	22	6	3	Foggy
HELSINKI	3	2	3	3	2	Cloudy
H.C. MINN CITY	27	21	14	28	21	Foggy
HONG KONG	11	8	49	11	8	Cloudy
HOUSTON	21	14	10	21	14	Overcast
ISTANBUL	4	2	27	4	2	Cloudy
JAKARTA	30	26	21	30	26	Foggy
JERUSALEM	9	4	45	9	4	Foggy
JOHANNESBURG	20	14	19	20	14	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	16	15	20	16	Cloudy
LIMA	27	21	19	28	21	Foggy
LISBON	9	4	48	9	4	Cloudy
LONDON	7	4	36	7	4	Cloudy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

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East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.446, 17.885, 15.426, 12.075, 11.620, 9.580, 7.120 and 6.050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 49 meter bands.

North and West Africa: 25.650, 21.470, 17.880, 11.298, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.468, 17.880, 11.298, 9.410, 7.135 and 6.005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1222KHz and 227M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 35 meter bands.

South Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.650, 17.770, 15.310, 11.750, 9.400, 7.180 and 4.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 46 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.770, 15.310, 11.845, 9.570, 6.195 and 2.915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 50 meter bands. Also for Singapore env: 38.000 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Supported frequencies:

Western Europe: KHZ 15.245, 7.225, 6.600, 5.955, 3.980, 1.197, 792, 11.260, 9.760, 1.294 in the 19, 21, 41, 45, 50, 75, 91 (medium wave), 27 (medium wave), 25.302 and 222 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHZ 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.200, 6.040, 1.240 in the 19, 23, 25, 30, 41, 47, 49, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088

Warier Robinson Regards for Managerial Wars

By Mark Heisler
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Three years after Frank Robinson's appointment as manager of the Cleveland Indians, he got a call from Bob Lurie, the owner of the San Francisco Giants, asking if he'd be interested in managing the team.

Robinson was interested, but his desire was such that he might have taken the job had been the Yomiuri Giants of Tokyo calling, or after three years of being called by nobody. "It would be a joke," he recently said. His answer, however, was that he was asked to manage the California Angels. At the end of his season in Anaheim, Robinson was invited back by Garcia and then fired by Angels Vice President Buzzie Bavasi. To get his next position, coaching in Baltimore, Robinson had to call up and ask for a job.

It would be nice to say that whatever happened to Robinson had happened to him not because he was black but because he was a manager and managers are hired to be fired, etc. It would also be naive. Not only had baseball not had a black manager before Robinson, it had never had a tough black manager.

Robinson made up for that in a hurry. He fined players, sent one home from a road trip and challenged another in the dugout. He took on the entire American League umpiring staff and finally he took off on his boss, Seghi.

Asked if things might not have been smoother if he'd walked softer, Robinson said: "Things probably would have been simpler, but it wouldn't have been me."

Jackie Robinson, the first black allowed to play in the major leagues, was a proud man himself. But the Dodgers' Branch Rickey, who brought him in, suggested it would be better to swallow the abuse he was getting rather than turn out to be massive. That was in 1947.

Ferocity and a Sense of Humor

The years that followed saw the rise of the civil rights movement and awakening of black pride. By 1975, when Frank Robinson became a manager, nobody wanted or expected him to sit still for anything. Or nobody said they wanted him to, anyway: progress of a sort.

That was a good thing, since Frank Robinson was pretty assertive. Eight years after Jackie Robinson broke in, Frank was playing minor-league ball in Columbia, S.C., when a fan started yelling "nigger" at him. Robinson went into the stands with a bat and chased him into the parking lot.

"I waited until after the game, though," Robinson says. "I wasn't going to jump into the stands because someone called me 'nigger.' If I did that, I'd have been in there after every pitch."

He went on to become an 11-time all-star, the only man to win a most valuable player award in both major leagues. He was widely admired and a little feared for his ferocity.

But Robinson had a sense of humor, too. In Baltimore, he used to use a mop as a wig and sit as a judge in the

Orioles' kangaroo court. He was a natural leader and he began thinking about managing.

In 1975, the Indians did what some thought would never be done and gave Robinson a one-year contract as player-manager. In his first at-bat, with 56,204 people in Cleveland's Municipal Stadium on opening day and every move he made being recorded for history, Robinson hit a home run. Gaylord Perry, the team's star pitcher and a North Carolina native, was the first man out of the dugout to greet him. Cleveland fans later voted it the most memorable moment in franchise history.

would stand up for them. I could have used better judgment. I argued about some things too long and too hard."

Robinson's first season was the Indians' best in eight years. Robinson asked for a multi-year contract but Seghi insisted on another one-year deal.

"Seghi said that was his rule," Robinson says. "I asked him why it was OK to give players more than a one-year contract and coaches more than a one-year contract and to give himself more than a one-year contract. He said we were working on different levels."

Seghi was also working with budget limitations that didn't leave him in position to spend any money to pay off contracts. The Indians were short on cash. "They never missed any players' checks," Robinson says, "but laundry bills, hotel bills.... We had to change hotels. The treasurer of the club said he never paid a bill until it sat on his desk for two months."

The Indians won 81-78 in Robinson's second season, their best record since 1968. Robinson's only flare-up of note came when he sent Rico Carty home from a West Coast trip. But by the time Robinson began his third season, with his last one-year contract, there were rumors that he was in no shape. Robinson thinks Seghi started the rumors that destabilized him, then used the unrest to fire him.

"In '77, I started reading that the general manager didn't want me back and the owner overruled him," Robinson says, "that if I didn't get off to a good start, I'd be gone. The players were reading this. Players react differently when they know the manager could be gone."

"In '78, we got off to a so-so start. Before a game in June, Phil and Ted Bonda came down to the clubhouse and asked for a meeting with me and my coaches.

Prelude to Father's Day

"Seghi had a habit of not talking to me but through me. He took the floor and started asking my coaches questions: Why doesn't this guy take a bigger lead off first base? My first base coach, Rocky Colavito, says, 'I tell the guy to take a bigger lead, what do you want me to do, push him off?'

"Finally I slammed the desk. I thought I'm the manager and if you have anything to say, say it to me. The coaches just follow my lead. I said, 'That's it, I'm the manager and if you have anything to say, say it to me. The coaches just follow my orders.' Not long afterward came Father's Day."

Seghi is a lifetime baseball man who spent nine years managing in the minor leagues and then worked in Cincinnati and Oakland as a farm director. He has been described as having been something short of delighted with Robinson's candor. If Robinson thought he needed a better second baseman, he'd say so publicly. Still, Seghi talked proudly of hiring Robinson and now he denies having done anything to undermine him.



Associated Press
Frank Robinson
... In his playing prime.

"Never at any time did I ever discuss with anyone what I was doing in the confines of my office," Seghi says. "At no time did I put out leaks. It's absolutely untrue."

"I think Frank has become more mature. Maybe if we'd been more patient, that would have happened while he was here. I'm glad he has another opportunity. He deserves it."

Robinson does not bring his race into explanations of what happened in Cleveland, but: "Somebody had to do it. I was very proud to be the first. I knew eventually I was going to be fired, but I had hoped I could last longer."

There had been some suspicion that once the pressure was off, once A Black Had Been Named Manager, everyone would go back to the old ways. But in 1978, Jerry Doby managed the White Sox for half a season, in 1980 Maury Wills became the manager of the Seattle Mariners. Now Robinson is back.

Robinson starts in San Francisco with a two-year contract. An egalitarian society is one step closer.

Olympic Hockey Coach Brooks Alive and Well — but in Limbo

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When he walked into the Olympic field house at Lake Placid not long ago and glanced across the ice, Herb Brooks thought he was seeing ghosts.

The arena was empty, but it was eerie, the U.S. Olympic hockey coach recalled. "I could see people in the stands chanting 'U.S.A.' and waving American flags. Out on the ice, I could see certain moments in certain games, like when Mark Johnson scored with only one second remaining in the first period to tie the Soviets."

Brooks was talking about the week that was a year ago when the United States won the hockey gold medal at the Winter Olympics, the week when America's team stirred the nation.

Nothing Permanent

But strangely, Brooks has dissolved into something of a ghost himself. Nine of his Olympic players are scattered throughout the National Hockey League but Brooks, the team's dominant personality, is home in Minnesota — without a permanent hockey job.

"I'm told that a couple of NHL teams have asked about me lately," he said. "But nothing is serious." During the last six months, Brooks twice was in the wrong place at the wrong time when several NHL offers developed.

Nearly three months ago the New York Rangers wanted him, but their front office got tired of waiting for him to obtain a release from the Swiss team he was coaching. They chose Craig Patrick, Brooks' assistant Olympic coach, as coach — at least through the remainder of this season. When the Colorado Rockies wanted Brooks six months ago, he had just signed with the Swiss team.

"No regret," Brooks says. "Just a little disappointed."

This time a year ago, Brooks was in the right place at the right time. But he acknowledges that he was too close to the drama to appreciate the way it affected the American people, even those who knew virtually nothing about hockey.

"We didn't realize the mood of the nation," he said, "until the day after we won the gold medal and we went to Washington to see President Carter and then we saw all our hometown crowds, all the spin-off from what we had accomplished."

Their primary accomplishment was conquering the vaunted Soviet team, 4-3, in the opener of the medal round. But instead of joining in the players' celebration on the ice after that Friday night game, Brooks hurried to the locker room. "I felt that moment was for the players, not for me."

Aloof by Design

Brooks had his reasons for staying aloof from his players. "I had so many decisions to make — who to cut, who to keep, who to play. I didn't want to get close to the

Training First

According to Prendergill, the state now gives training sessions four times a year to licensed cornermen. But John Halloran, an aide to Griffith, says: "I get my driver's license after I take some training — not the other way around."

Part of Prendergill's opposition to the Griffith bills stems from the legislation's origin in an article by Dr. Freddie Pacheco of Miami, a former adviser to Muhammad Ali and now a consultant for NBC. Pacheco has insisted that ambulances be present at all NBC fights, and has helped prepare a training manual for cornermen.

The Griffith bill will be back in committee sometime next month. Perhaps by then the chairman can suggest ways to provide better ambulance service and pre-licensing training rather than sounding like one of those Appalachian mining commissioners who wring their hands at tragedy while insisting that the coal must roll.

true and innate abilities of the players," he said.

"With an NHL team, I wouldn't be as divorced from the players as I was with the Olympic team. The pro is looking for an honest and full disclosure from the coach."

Up to Patrick

Don't be surprised if the Rangers eventually seek Brooks as their coach for next season. "If Craig wants to continue, he can continue," says Sonny Werblin, the Madison Square Garden impresario. "But if Craig wants to reach for the medal ceremony, it's up to Craig as to whether he feels he can handle being both director of operations and coach."

In nearly three months since Patrick replaced Fred Shero as coach, the Rangers have put together a 17-15-6 record. But they have a season total of only 51 points; unless the Rangers sparkle in the playoffs, Patrick should hire Brooks.

Brooks sounds like a coach who hopes at last to be in the right place at the right time if the Ranger job, or any other appealing NHL job, opens up. "I'd love it," Brooks said of coaching the Rangers. "But time will tell."

IOC Said to Oppose Games Site in Greece

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A "substantial" number of the International Olympic Committee's 53 members are opposed to holding the summer Games exclusively in Greece, according to a sounding taken by Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC's new president.

A spokesman at IOC headquarters said Wednesday that he could not give a precise count, because the replies to questions put by the president in a letter to the membership on critical issues facing the IOC were couched in general terms.

First advanced in 1976 during the Montreal Olympics, the suggestion that the games be given a permanent site in the country of their origin was given a fresh im-

pulse by the United States' call for a boycott of the 1980 games in Moscow.

The partially-observed boycott also led to a revival of the proposal that the games be stripped of their flag-hoisting and anthem-playing ceremonies, which give them the aspect of encounters among nations instead of contests among athletes.

Opposed to Change

But on this issue too a "significant percentage" of the IOC members indicated "opposition to any changes in the present protocol ceremonies," according to a summary of the replies published by the IOC.

Nevertheless, some members were said to have favored a "ban on all national symbols." And one "current of thought" advanced various "denationalization" leading to some "dematerialization" of the games without, however, "abolishing nationalist fervor," the summary said.

The proposal that the games be confined to a permanent Greek site was said to have been opposed because "it contradicts the universal nature of the games."

Greece has formally proposed three possible sites and has submitted a draft convention setting out the terms under which the IOC would take possession of the permanent Greek home.

The proposal is under study by an IOC commission that will report to the full committee at its meeting in Baden-Baden, West Germany, in September.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE Atlantic Division

Philadelphia 29 - 11 - 14 - 26 - 25 - 26 -

Boston 48 - 22 - 13 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22 -

New York 38 - 22 - 13 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22 -

Washington 29 - 22 - 13 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22 -

New Jersey 22 - 22 - 13 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22 -

Central Division

Milwaukee 45 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 - 26 -

Indiana 35 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 - 26 - 26 -

Chicago 31 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 - 26 - 26 -

Cleveland 34 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 - 26 - 26 -

Detroit 31 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 - 26 - 26 -

Pacific Division

Phoenix 17 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 - 26 -

Los Angeles 41 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 - 26 -

Portland 21 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 - 26 -

Golden State 30 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

Seattle 27 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

San Diego 26 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

Western Conference Midwest Division

St. Louis 41 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

Kansas City 21 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

Memphis 22 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

Denver 23 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

Utah 24 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

Dallas 25 - 22 - 17 - 26 - 26 -

Toronto's Ron Greschner, left, and Detroit's Mark Mattson, right, battle for the puck during a game.

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

WNEW YORK — When Willie Mays was knocked through the roof of Madison Square Garden, it took 30 seconds for the crowd to realize he had fallen. The 45-year-old center fielder had been running into the wall, trying to catch a fly ball. "I was running into the wall, trying to catch a fly ball," he said. "I was running into the wall, trying to catch a fly ball."

It was the 10th time this season that Mays had run into the wall, and the 10th time he had been forced to leave the game. "I don't know if it's the wall or the ball," he said. "I don't know if it's the ball or the wall."

He had been running into the wall since he joined the team in 1952, and he had been running into the wall since he joined the team in 1952.

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